

Belgium Repels Attack on Congo Administration

Federation Meets Charges Made in England and Germany, Denies Belgians Are Inhuman or Cruel and Points to Civilizing Activity.

KING LEOPOLD FIGHTS FIRE WITH FIRE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU,
No. 4 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, Saturday.
Your European edition today published a detailed reply made by the federation for the defence of Belgian interests abroad to the attacks made upon the government of the Congo Free State.

It is apparent that Belgium is up in arms on this subject.
The Federation is an association formed to defend the Congo administration. In its preliminary manifesto it says on the subject of the Congo—
"Errors have accumulated, legends are believed and accusations are heaped up to mislead public opinion.
"Our aim is to enlighten that opinion. Our sole weapon shall be truth. We are convinced that justice will triumph, but we consider it not useless to defend it."
Referring to the accusations of cruelty, the association remarks—
"Belgians are neither by taste nor temperament inhuman or cruel. They would be enemies to any regime which should oppress natives. On the other hand, they do not intend being in Africa the tools of certain dreamers who aim at having native peoples steeped in idleness—the mother of all vices—and not profiting by the valuable riches which nature has so prolifically put in their way."

Speech of Foreign Minister.
As a general reply to the campaign of protest made in England and Germany, the association refers to the speech made by Baron de Faverau, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Belgian Parliament.
Baron de Faverau first dealt with the claim that Europe has a treaty right to interfere. Then, in very precise terms, it refutes one by one the charges made against the administration of the Congo and shows the progress made in civilization in that territory.

It goes into details of the legislative measures passed on behalf of the natives and winds up with the admission of a German explorer, who made the following report—
Energy and Activity.

The Congo Free State, which has undertaken the administration and carriage of traffic, commands a superb fleet of more than thirty steamers of various sizes. The State, however, cannot meet the demand for transport, and all the firms established here begin to build private steamers. The utmost activity reigns in every shipbuilding yard.

"The energy and practical sense displayed here are worthy of the highest admiration.
"Steamers great and small are sent here piecemeal, put together, then launched on the Pool. The engineers and mechanics are, but for Belgians, nearly all Norwegians and Swedes.

"How long would the two railways of the Upper Congo have been delayed if they had wanted a bill from the German Reichstag? The undertaking was really no joke.

Unique Railway Undertaking.
"Thousands of miles from the sea, in the very heart of the African Continent, where the necessary material will have to be brought through great difficulties and at enormous expense, the railway of fifteen hundred kilometers is going to be built at a cost, according to the most conservative estimates, of more than one hundred million francs."

As M. Edmond Picard says in his book "En Congo": "In all the history of colonies there is no example of so great an achievement performed in so short a time with men sometimes picked at random and constantly depressed by disease. It is a wonder and marvel which it would be childish to ignore even for those who feel no sympathy for the Congolese enterprise, and which is forcibly striking when one has had the opportunity to see on the spot actual things alive and working in their reality, their harmony and their vividness. It explains the enthusiasm of some and the hallucinations of others."

EVEN A KING HAS THE RIGHT TO FAIR PLAY

The Herald's European Edition Comments on the Attacks Made on King Leopold.

"Commenting editorially on this subject your European edition remarks, under the heading
"Leopold at Bay: He Fights Fire with Fire."

"His Majesty Leopold II, King of the Belgians, is certainly a man of to-day.
"If any doubt on this score existed previously it must have been dispelled by the way the King has met the attacks made in England and Germany on the administration of the Congo Free State.

"His system is modern to a degree and is pure twentieth century.
"Formerly it was held to be beneath the dignity of a sovereign to notice the attacks of pamphleteers or political enemies. Such a doctrine, however, very Christian-like, has grave drawbacks and can have satisfied only the pamphleteers of the assailing party generally. Perhaps, indeed, they invented the doctrine which left them free to carry on the hostile campaign without fear of reply and unhampered by the necessity of proving their accusation, no matter how absurd or improbable it might be.

"As an excellent business man, King Leopold believes in marching with the times. He realizes that methods which were good enough a century ago are out of date now. He also believes—and the Herald shares his belief—that even a king has a right to fair play, and that he is quite justified in defending himself in the same way as any other individual in the civilized world, namely, through the public press.

"In reply, therefore, to the onslaught which has been made upon the Congo Free State administration—that is, on King Leopold personally—with regard to this matter the King can say 'Le Congo est moi.' His Majesty has adopted a very sensible and very modern style of defence.

"It consists in meeting the accusation with a prompt refutation, in answering pamphlet with pamphlet, public speech with public speech and garbled reports with categorical declarations.

"His assailants having thrown down the gauntlet in the arena of the newspaper press, His Majesty has picked it up and has gone to the same arena to fight out the battle.

"The appeals made to the public in England and Germany are being met by appeals to the patriotic sentiment of the

Belgians. The attempts of a group of politicians without a following, envious traders and ecclesiastical missionaries to inflame popular passion abroad have called into being an organization in Belgium for the defence of Belgian material and moral interests.

"The extracts published this morning from the speech made in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by Baron de Faverau deal at length with the various accusations brought against the Congo administration.
"They are reproduced in the Herald partly because they are quite as convincing to say the least as the vague generalities of the Anglo-Germanic opposition to the Congo government, and mainly because the Herald believes in enabling the public to hear both sides.

"Hitherto only the 'other side' has been given a hearing by the English press.
"Briefly stated, the object of this federation for the defence of Belgian interests and the fair fame of the Belgians as a civilized people is to make known the truth with regard to affairs in the Congo.
"We are convinced," says the preliminary manifesto of this association, 'that justice will triumph, but we think it useful to uphold it.'"
"In other words, King Leopold trusts in Providence, but he also believes in keeping his powder dry."

KING PETER OF SERBIA IN TERROR

Court Officials Object to Monarch's Appointment of Colonel Leschjanin as Palace Marshal.

COLOGNE, Saturday.—King Peter of Serbia is being openly terrorized by his entourage, according to the Belgrade advice of the Cologne Gazette.

Most of the present court officials who actually participated in or were privy to the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, says the correspondent, appear to have strongly objected to the appointment of Colonel Leschjanin, the Serbian Attaché at Constantinople, to the post of Court Marshal.

The Official Gazette yesterday contained the appointment, but shortly after its publication all copies of the Gazette were called in by the police and a second issue appeared, from which Leschjanin's name was eliminated. Leschjanin is a brother-in-law of the Minister of Finance, who was Court Marshal until the late King Alexander's marriage.

HOOLEY COMPANY TO BE EXAMINED

London Promoter with Former Meteoric Career Again Under Judge's Notice.

LONDON, Saturday.—Attorney General Finlay has instructed the Director of Public Prosecutions to investigate some of the transactions of the company promoter, E. T. Hooley, in connection with the Sapphire Corundum Mine, of Canada.

Hooley's meteoric financial career and heavy failure were the sensations of London a few years back. The bankrupt has since been operating in his wife's name and has been living in the greatest luxury.

In the course of the hearing on Thursday of a suit to recover money paid in connection with the deals Justice Darling characterized the whole transaction by Hooley and his colleagues as fraudulent and declared it was a grave reflection on the courts of this country that such a thing could occur in the middle of London. Thimbletongues, on which could be was simple crime compared with the transactions of these people with millions instead of pence.

SQUADRON SAILS FROM LISBON

Admiral Cotton's Ships to Spend Summer in the Mediterranean.

LISBON, Saturday.—The American squadron sailed at noon to-day for Villefranche, Southern France, where it will spend the summer in the Mediterranean.

As the squadron left its anchorage the following signal was sent up on Admiral Cotton's flagship, the USS Albatross: "We greatly enjoyed our visit. Hope Portuguese and American navies may often meet under such pleasant circumstances."

COUNT HEDERVARY RESIGNS

Hungarian Premier's Programme Fails to Meet Approval of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to the failure of Count Hedervary, the Premier, to meet the approval of the Emperor with his programme. As a result there has practically been a parliamentary deadlock for some time. Recently Count Hedervary has shown a determination to dissolve Parliament, but his efforts have not met with the disapproval of the Emperor.

Count Hedervary was former Ban of Croatia and much opposed. The political situation in Hungary has been critical for some time past. The new Cabinet, which has just resigned, was headed by Count Hedervary, former Ban of Croatia. Herr Barabasi, the leader of the extreme wing of the independence party, a party composed of great strength, has from the beginning adopted the policy of obstruction to the government's measures. As a result there has practically been a parliamentary deadlock for some time. Recently Count Hedervary has shown a determination to dissolve Parliament, but his efforts have not met with the disapproval of the Emperor.

ROYAL WEDDING TO BE QUIET

Prince Andreas of Greece To Be United to Princess Alice of Battenberg, October 17.

BERLIN, Saturday.—According to the Frankfurt General Anzeiger, the wedding of Prince Andreas of Greece, to Princess Alice of Battenberg will take place at Darmstadt October 17.

It is rumored that the wedding will be the occasion for great gathering of crowned heads is denied.

CARDINAL VINCENTIO VANNUTELLI WHO SEEMS LIKELY TO SUCCEED CARDINAL RAMPOLLA AS SECRETARY OF STATE

CUSTOMS FOLLOWED AT CORONATION

Contrast Will Be Offered with Two Previous Functions, but Details Are the Same.

Pope Pius X's coronation has followed more quickly on his election after the death of his predecessor than was the case with Leo XIII. Pius X died on Thursday, February 7, 1878. His successor was crowned on Sunday, March 3, after an interval of twenty-three days, including eleven days after election by the Conclave. In this case only five days intervene between the election of Cardinal Sarto to the Papal chair and his crowning as Pius X, eighteen days after Leo XIII. passed away.

Custom and precedent established in the course of a thousand years certain that the formal installation of a successor of St. Peter, after election by the College of Cardinals, should take place on Sunday. The first Pope to be crowned was Nicholas, in 845 A. D., a century after Pepin had invested the Holy See with temporal possessions. Before that time the custom was to enshrine the newly elected Pontiff in the Basilica of St. Peter.

Pius IX. Last Crowned in the Lateran

There was a strong contrast between the coronation of the last two Popes, Pius IX. and Pius X. In June, 1846, and crowned on the 29th of that month, came into possession of the Papal States with Rome as his actual capital. The weather was intense and militated against the full effect of a gorgeous display. There were few strangers in the capital at the time, and most of the great families were absent, but nevertheless no monarch could have been more heartily and spontaneously welcomed to his throne than was Pius IX. by his people. He was escorted from the Vatican to the Lateran Basilica by the Cardinals, ecclesiastics and civil officers. A throne of crimson velvet and gold was prepared for the occasion and when he had ascended the throne the Cardinal Dean placed the triple crown on his head. The evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks. All the public buildings, palaces of the nobles and the houses of the humbler classes were illuminated, and military bands were stationed at the principal points. The pontifical carriage was in requisition and everybody was in the streets.

Leo XIII. in the Sixtine Chapel

No such pompous coronation marked the coronation of Leo XIII. He took Pius IX. in the last eight years of his pontificate. He was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, in the last eight years of his pontificate. He was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, in the last eight years of his pontificate. He was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, in the last eight years of his pontificate.

Homecoming from the Cardinals

At Leo XIII's coronation the ceremony

working about the grounds because the Pope was about to come forth. The Pope himself witnessed this action, and had been found that he had only ten tickets to each of them, leaving his hand on their heads, but without avail. He declared it is his wish to do so, and he will.

INSURGENT PLANS REVEALED TOO SOON

Reported Outrages in Macedonia Found To Be Part of Revolutionary Programme.

BOMB AFFAIRS NOT SERIOUS

Diplomats at Constantinople, However, Are Uneasy, Fearing Trouble May Extend in Balkans.

SALONICA, Saturday.—Many of the alarming outrages which are alleged to have occurred recently, such as the blowing up of a bank at Adriaopolis and a massacre at Kilkitch, about twenty-five miles north of Salonica, turn out to have been merely part of the insurgent programme, the carrying out of which was fixed for August 2.

Their execution was prematurely announced. Similarly, the dynamite affairs at Edikson, near Monastir, and Bonitza were of quite minor importance. The bridge at Edikson was only an eleven foot culvert, and was immediately repaired, while the damage to the railway storehouse at Bonitza was confined to the watchman's hut and a number of telegraph poles.

The War Minister has ordered a search inquiry into the conduct of the commandant of Kilkitch, who, it is alleged, connived at the escape of the band of fifty insurgents which recently surrounded the village of Poutnik, near Kilkitch.

BULGARIANS ATTACK TOWN

A Thousand Threaten Vodena, Forty-Six Miles from Salonica.

SALONICA, Saturday.—One thousand Bulgarian insurgents, half of whom are armed with Mannlicher rifles and the remainder with hatchets, are threatening the town of Vodena, forty-six miles north of Salonica. Sixteen battalions of reserves belonging to the Salonica and Vodena series were called out August 6.

Sixty Turks who were wounded in the fight at Borovitch August 6, when seven hundred Bulgarians were routed by Turkish troops with artillery, have arrived here.

Bomb Explosion Wrecks Buildings in Philippopolis.
PHILIPPOLIS, Saturday.—A dynamite explosion occurred this afternoon and wrecked a number of buildings in the most thickly populated section of the city. Up to the present portions of the remains of three persons have been discovered in the ruins.

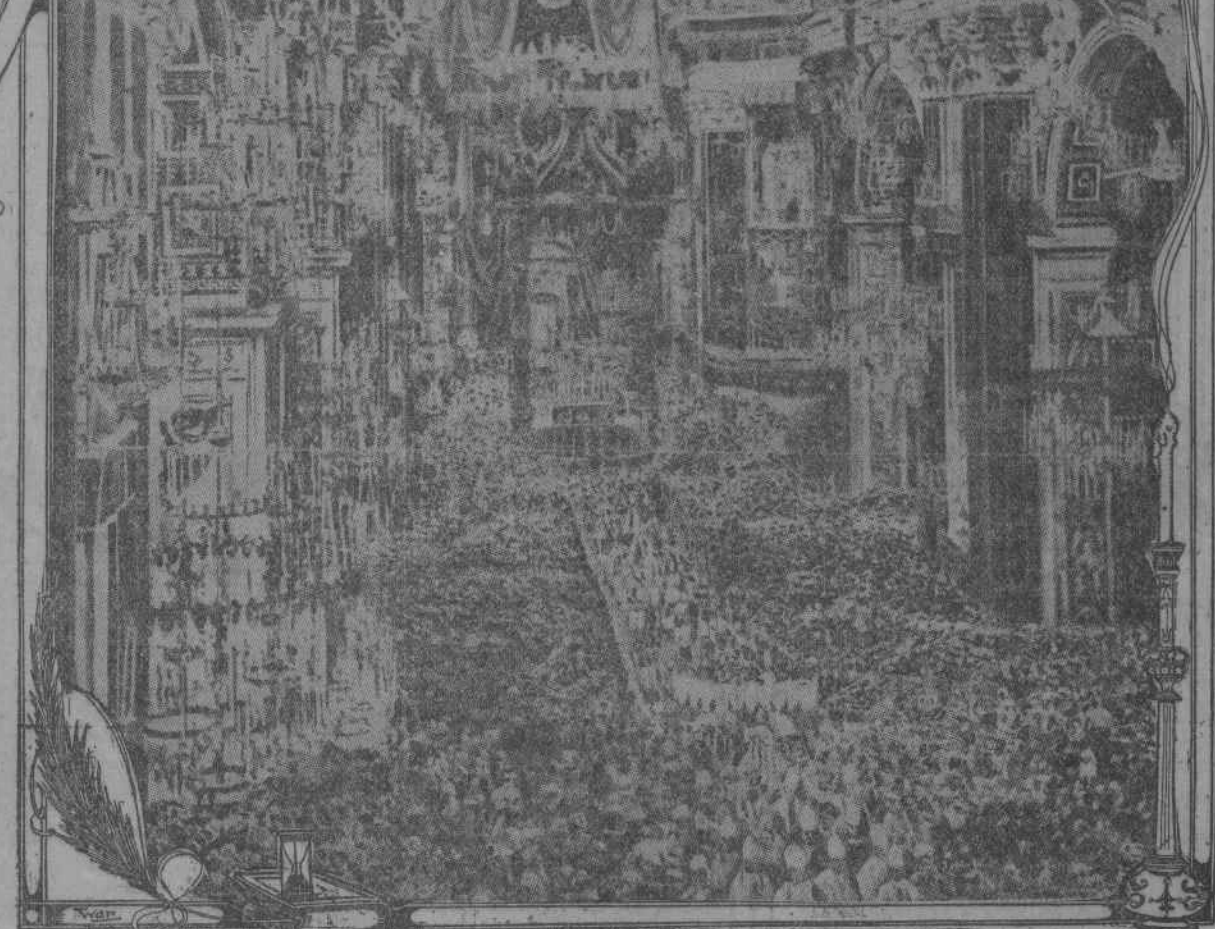
It is stated that the explosion was the result of the police surprising a band of Macedonian revolutionists, who, in their confusion, dropped the bombs.

Diplomats at Constantinople Fear Trouble May Spread.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.—The insurrectionary movement in Macedonia appears to be widening. Bands are reported

beginning to appear in the interior of the province, and the movement is spreading rapidly.

Colonel Schiel Dead.
MEXICO, Saturday.—Colonel Schiel, who was a commandant in the Boer army during the Transvaal war, died in a hospital at Reichenbach this morning.

His health was shattered by the privations of the war and his confinement as a prisoner on the island of St. Helena.



BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S AS IT WILL LOOK TO-DAY UPON THE OCCASION OF THE CORONATION OF PIUS X

began at half-past nine o'clock, when the new Pope attended by the Pontifical court, the College of Cardinals and a large number of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries took his seat on a throne erected in the Sala Ducale and received homage from the Cardinals, to whom he gave his first benediction with the words "Benedicite Domini benedictum." This completes the preliminary ceremonies, and the procession is reformed, the Pope being carried in this chair in the middle of the Sistine Chapel and began the Introit of the mass, which on this occasion is celebrated by the Pontiff.

Gold Mitre First Used.
At the end of the ceremony the first Cardinal Deacon places a gold mitre on the Pope's head, and he ascends the throne, which stands as of old on a dais at the left side. The first Cardinal Bishop then recites the customary three prayers over him, after which he arises and, going to the foot of the altar, kneels on the spot, while the first Cardinal Deacon removes his tiara and the second invests him with a pontifical pallium.

This done, the Pope ascends the throne, when the Sacred College and all the ecclesiastics stand up to pay him homage, the Cardinals kissing his foot and his hand and receiving from him the double embrace. The Bishop kisses his foot and right knee and others his foot only. The mass then proceeds. At the conclusion of the mass the Pope gives the benediction in front of the altar and then returns to the throne to receive the tiara.

The Crowning With the Tiara.
The act of crowning the Pope is comparatively simple. The Cardinal who assists as deacon at mass first pronounces over him a prayer. The second Cardinal Deacon then removes the mitre from his head, and the first places the tiara upon it.

to be active in the sanjak of Uskub and the district of Krushevo, where the government telegraph offices have been dynamited, while in the district of Dibra four Bulgarian villages have risen, provoking a corresponding rising in the neighboring Albanian villages. According to the statements of the Porte, however, the authorities have succeeded in calming the Albanians and inducing them to return to their homes.

The diplomats here are uneasy, fearing that the trouble in Macedonia. So long as the trouble is confined to the usual skirmishing and occasional outbreaks, it is not believed that there will be any serious cause for alarm. Up to the present the situation has been maintained by the presence of the Albanian battalions of Radits (second reserves) in the sanjak of Serbie and the vilayet of Monastir have been called out.

HEIDELBERG HOLDS FETES.
University Celebrates Centenary and Confers Honorary Degree on Professor Pickering.

BERLIN, Saturday.—The University of Heidelberg has been celebrating for several days the centenary of its reopening. The rectors of many other German universities have been invited to the present. Professor Hugo Münsterberg represents Harvard University.

The Grand Duke and Crown Prince of Baden and Prince Max are attending, while many strangers include a large number of Americans.

On Thursday the Grand Duke of Baden delivered an address, pointing out that the professors of a century ago awakened the patriotic sentiments of the students, and their action resulted in the creation of a national spirit and the movement for a united Germany.

Professor Markers yesterday delivered the principal historical oration, on "The University in the Nineteenth Century." It treated chiefly of the university's rôle in introducing liberalism into Germany.

There was a grand torchlight procession of students on Thursday evening, and last night the old Schloss was illuminated with Japanese lanterns. The Emperor and Empress were present.

RUSSIA TREATS WITH THIBET.
Compact with the Dalai Lama Causes Excitement in the Country of Mystery.

BERLIN, Saturday.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette says, according to Chinese reports, that the excitement prevails in Thibet on account of a secret treaty which has been concluded by Russia with the Dalai Lama.

The Chinese Plenipotentiary in Thibet has been recalled.

NO HITCH WITH LAND BILL.
Mr. John Redmond Says Lords' Amendments Are of No Practical Importance.

LONDON, Saturday.—No hitch will occur in the enactment of the Irish Land bill in consequence of the amendments made in the House of Lords.

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, said in an interview this afternoon: "The Lords' amendments are of no importance. An agreement has been reached with the government by which any amendments to which objection may be made will be stricken out when the bill returns to the House of Commons. The Lords' amendments are therefore of no practical consequence. I have not altered my position, which is already known, with respect to the advantages and disadvantages of the bill from the Irish point of view."

BAKU STRIKERS ARE 45,000.

Troops Escort Trains in the Naphtha Fields, Where Workers Demand Better Conditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday.—Mail advices from Baku, South Russia, show that the strike there commenced July 15, in consequence of the men's demands for an increase of wages, eight hours day, the abolition of the system of fines and the strict application of the factory regulations.

The strikers exceeded 45,000, and for a week they were masters of the situation, both in the town and naphtha fields. Only six hundred troops were available. For ten days Baku was without trains, and for several nights the town remained without light, as the tramway conductors refused to work.

There are now probably six thousand troops in Baku and the police are making wholesale arrests among the strikers, who are being sent back to their native districts. Even now, however, all trains are escorted by troops and soldiers are acting as tramway conductors. The companies have expressed their readiness to grant the demands of the men, but the latter are incredulous and refuse to work until material guarantees are forthcoming.

DIED.

GARNER.—On Saturday, August 8, 1903, at his residence, 382 Jennings st., Bronx, William F. Garner, aged seventy days. Relatives and friends, also the members of Pelham Lodge, No. 712 F. and A. M., City Island Council, 1844, Royal Arcanum; City Island Athletic Club and Friendship Boat Club, are invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, six hundred and twenty-fifth street, between P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Buffalo papers please copy.

MORE.—Friday morning, August 7, Benjamin E. More, funeral services were held at two P. M., at Elcheberg undertaker's parlors, 324 5th av., between 55th and 56th sts. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

WELLES.—On Saturday, August 8, Emma I. Welles, daughter of Benjamin F. Smith, of Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 466 Madison st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 11.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.]

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Ricord's Vital Restorative Restores men's debility. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00. All druggists. CHITENTON'S, 115 Fulton.

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, sunburn; one application gives instant ease.

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An unusual opportunity of acquiring large quantities of choice wines at all prices. Located in the beautiful valley of Taffra, five miles from the sea. The residence is approached by a steep and winding road, and is surrounded by a wall of vines and fruit trees. The house is a grand and comfortable residence, with a large garden and a swimming pool. The price of the house and three acres of land is \$25,000. Connected with the estate is a large vineyard, which brings in a considerable annual income, and which is treated as a separate estate. Further details of the agents, HAMPTON & CO., 1, Coleman st., N. Y.

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